

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. Oct 9

號九十八年九月一日初九

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1889.

三月

號五十二年九月香港

[PRICE 24 PER MONTH]

## INTIMATIONS.

### £1,000 STG. PAYABLE AT AGE 55,

AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS (EVEN IF THAT OCCURS DURING THE FIRST TWELVE MONTHS) MAY BE SECURED BY A PAYMENT AT THE RATE OF

2/- PER QUARTER IF COMMENCED AT AGE (N. B.)

2/- 14/- 2/- 25/-

21/- 4/- 10/- 30/-

21/- 15/- 8/- 20/-

21/- 12/- 6/- 14/-

21/- 7/- 6/- 15/-

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21/- 12/- 6/- 14/-

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21/- 8/- 14/- 25/-

## INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S SOAPS.

WATSON'S  
PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

FOR MEDICINAL AND TOILET USE.  
Guaranteed to be made from absolutely  
pure 'Phenol' or Carbolic Acid.

THESE SOAPS, being specially prepared for use in Tropical climates, will be found most efficacious for cleansing and purifying the Skin, and for preventing contagion from Fevers of all kinds, and contagious diseases generally. They act as mild stimulants, as well as a depository for the excretions of the body. The Skin, ears, and nostrils, quickly heat, and other Skin diseases prevalent in hot climates, and are strongly recommended for general use by all the leading, and most eminent Medical Practitioners.

To be had the following forms to suit all requirements:

STRONG MEDICINAL.

1 lb. 12 oz. 3 Boxes.

WRITE guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, \$1.25.

MEDIUM.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 15 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, 35.00.

TOILET SOAPS.

Three Tablets in a Box.

ROSE COLOUR, guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TRANSPARENT, guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, 32.50.

WATSON'S.

ANTISEPTIC DOG SOAPS.

In Single Tablet Boxes.

BRINGS Sudden DEATH to FLEAS AND ALL "PELICULOUS" PARASITES.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, 32.50.

WATSON'S.

PURE TRANSPARENT TOILET SOAPS.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Glycerine.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Glycerine.

Guaranteed to contain the largest percentage of Glycerine.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, 32.50.

WATSON'S.

PURE TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

Have attained a reputation in the Far East which makes them universal Toilet Soaps.

Guaranteed to be absolutely pure, and may be used by Ladies and Children with the most entire confidence, and entire safety.

It is nevertheless perfectly harmless, and may be used without the least fear of any bad result on Dogs of any age, sex, or size.

Price 50 Cents per Box—3 Boxes, 32.50.

WATSON'S.

PURE TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS:

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good will.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication.

After half hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE NO. 12.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd September, 1889, at the Homestead, the Peak, the wife of Major T. C. DEMPERS, of a daughter.

DEATH.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 11th September, 1889, ALEXANDER MCCLYNN (Upper Yaotang Road), aged 69 years.

At 11, Old China Street, Shanghai, on the 12th September, WILIAM BAIN (Lower Yaotang Road), aged 64 years.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 12th September, 1889, CHARLES HENRY SMITH (late Master American Consul Hong Kong), aged 77 years.

TELEGRAMS.

13-19.

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having only one blade on her propeller. It appears that she left Shanghai with only two blades and on her way to Taku lost another one. She will go back to Shanghai in her present condition, and will be conveyed by the steamer *Empress* by the vessels going direct. I am writing to the *Indo-Chinese* that *Aspir* was leaving Shanghai with only two blades on her propeller; and if they took risks on her cargo, and was she considered a first-class risk, what would have happened if she had met a northerly gale on her way up, in the tail end of a typhoon. One of the topics of conversation here is whether the Customs will light the Bar. But the fact is that they are not. The *Indo-Chinese* has made her appearance here again, and has reduced the rate for Chinese passengers to Tls. 30. Messrs. Wilson & Co. are the agents in Tientsin. The French Syndicate have built a fine wharf at Pilot Town to land machinery from vessels. The wood was found by the *Tug* & *Lighter* Co., and the lumber by the *Syndicate*, and it will belong to the *Tug* and *Lighter* Co. after the machinery is landed.—*Mercury* correspondent.

## TIENTSEN.

14th September.

It is said H. M. gunboat *Firebrand* has been selected to be in commission during the coming winter. A French gunboat will also, it is reported, be sent for same purpose.

A contract has been concluded by Messrs. Mardi & Co. with the Provincial Government of Fukien for two Krupp guns of the newest construction for the forts on the Min. These guns are 28 cm. calibres, and 40 calibres long, and will be purchased by the Chinese, the naval gun being 33.50 cm. calibres.

The shipments of treasure from Tientsin for the eight months ending 31st August, 1889, have been:—Gold Tls. 860,902. Silver, 5,161,567.

The exportation of ponies from Tientsin to Hongkong has fallen this year in a remarkable manner, the numbers being 516 to date in 1888 and 160 to date in 1889. It is surprising how this trade has fallen so rapidly, and it is managed by the Chinese, except in the U.S. who bring down their "mobs" from the grass lands of Mongolia, selected to suit the requirements of foreigners and the mobs are shipped by steamers to be sold by auction in Shanghai. The owners pay no less than Tls. 400 head for freight, which they find more economical than the old custom of sending the horses overland, and the dealers understand the importation of a large number of them that they for the most part refer to the market by selling any of their stock at way side stations like Tientsin, which has therefore to depend on all lots for its supply of horses and rations. Among these, however, are often some of the best, and the opportunities afforded in Tientsin for observation and trial give local purchasers considerable scope.

Although there is a band, the amount of water in the river is rather more than last week. The channel is deepening, but is so narrow that it would be impracticable for steamers to attempt to come to the band for a week or so. The difference between high and low water during the past week has been from 1 ft. 10 in. to 2 ft. 10 in. The river is now, as far as tricks and the art concerned, completed and the muddings are removed with a view of the fine proportions of the building which is hardly congruous as the concrete result of the first hand drafts on view at the Municipal Office. Improvements no doubt suggested themselves from time to time, until under the hands of the architects, this immense pile of small brick was grown into a fine structure, and it is a standing refection of the ingenuity and taste with which buildings are impossible in Tientsin.

We hear on good authority that Mr. Tang King-  
ing, who some time ago left here for Shanghai for the purpose of raising supplementary thunes for the new Lin-ai mine, has succeeded in obtaining a share to the amount of Tls. 500,000, an undertaking which no other Chinese director of any joint-stock company, man or otherwise, has been able to secure for the last five or six years. This speaks volumes for the confidence which Mr. Tang enjoys among the wealthy mercantile classes in Shanghai and elsewhere, and were Chinese to possess men like him, and industrial and commercial enterprise of all kinds would develop without difficulty. We also hear that he has purchased several coal steamers, one of which, the *Wing*, will shortly be up north on her first trip.—*Chinese Times*.

## NEWCHWANG.

13th September.

There was a great deal of chichimuring on the 13th of the 8th month, but in the Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival, which is now in progress, the count of the crops of millet which are now being harvested. From all parts of the country come the best accountants, and if the weather remains favourable for the next two weeks the crop will be the most fortunate of many years. At present the festival comes on the 20th September, 11 days later, according to our calendar, but we have already had comparatively dry days.

The French gunboat *Aspir* arrived on the 8th and left on the 10th, and H.M.S. *Poysard* paid us visit on the 11th, and left on the 12th instant. These are flying visits, indeed, and do not give any opportunity for the interchange of civilities. The *Aspir* is taking Mr. Howard of the Peking Legation to the different treaty ports, and it is to be hoped he will not forget to give the history of the British settlement at Peking, now little to no memory. For years the British Government have allowed their ground to be eaten in by the river, without making the slightest effort to save the foreshores; and whilst refusing to allow owners of the occupied and most valuable parts of the lots to interfere with any part for their own protection, Consuls excepted, have not the right of action or干涉 for the digging of docks, etc., etc. Cossacks, or anyone who took the trouble of asking permission. Now this settlement has lost nearly all the lots that remained vacant; and where docks have been continually made, and over the foreshores of the occupied lots, it has cost a great deal of trouble and trouble to keep order. The Chinese authorities have worked well and ably to make the property, and fortunately there is no lack of money; but the pity is that the heavy expenses could have been saved and were not.

There is an on dit that a railway will soon be projected between this and Shan Ha Kuan, the sea boundary of the Great Wall, and also between this and Shu Lin Kuan or Port Arthur. They are both good roads for military purposes, but the Chinese pay little attention to them, and so far as I can see, the Chinese will compete their high railway and upset the Empire before the Celestial commerce operations.

Produce has gone down greatly in price, on account of the large quantity of grain expected from the interior, and orders for chartering tonnage whilst this can be had cheap will no doubt be forwarded.—*Daily News* correspondent.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

13th September.

Opium.

Quotations are—

New Mawa..... \$570 per picul, also of 11 to 12 catties

Old Mawa..... \$600 per picul, also of 9 to 10 catties

Other Mawa..... \$610 per picul, also of 13 to 14 catties

Fats (New)..... \$5475 per cattie

Bearas (New)..... \$5325

Bearas (Old)..... \$525

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—  
Telegraphic Transfer..... \$300

Bank Bills, on demand..... \$300

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight..... \$300

Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight..... \$315

Credits, at 6 months' sight..... \$315

Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight..... \$315

On PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand..... \$286

Credits, at 6 months' sight..... \$304

On BOSTON—  
Bank Bills, on demand..... \$294

Credits, at 6 months' sight..... \$294

On NEW YORK—  
Bank Bills, on demand..... \$244

Credits, 60 days' sight..... \$76

On BOMBAY—  
Telegraphic Transfer..... \$224

Bank, on demand..... \$225

ON CALCUTTA—  
Telegraphic Transfer..... \$244

Bank, on demand..... \$255

ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank at sight..... \$255

Bank, 30 days' sight..... \$255

SOVEREIGN—

SHARES

Company..... Paid up..... Quotations

Bank—  
Hongkong & P. Co. .... \$10 211

New Oriental..... \$10 245

China Bourse..... \$10 250

China Sugar..... \$10 250

China Steamship..... \$10 250

Chinese Loan '84 C. .... \$10 250

Chinese Loan '84 E. .... \$10 250

Crashkhan & Co. .... \$10 250

Doway & Co. .... \$10 250

Green Island Cement..... \$10 250

Hall & Holt C. Co. .... \$10 250

H. & C. Bakery..... \$10 250

H. & C. Gas..... \$10 250

H. & C. Light..... \$10 250

H. & C. Laundry..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Banking..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Dock..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Dry Dock..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Electric Light..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Glass Works..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Iron Works..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Jewelry..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Land Building..... \$10 250

H. & C. T. Linen..... \$10

## TO BE LET.

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**MAT'HOUSE AT THE PEAK.**  
AN AIRY & WELL-FURNISHED  
HOUSE, A PORTION of "DEACONFIELD ARCADE",  
a delightful place for Pic-nic, week ends and off days.  
BREEZY POINT, HONAN ROAD, from  
1st October.

Apply to

SHARP & CO.,  
BACONFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1889. 1832

TO BROKERS AND OTHERS.

FREE ROOMS TO BE LET in Victoria  
Buildings, on GROUND FLOOR and with  
separate entrances at 3d a month each.

Apply to

ARTHUR B. RODYK,  
2, D'Angel Street.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1889. 1785

## TO BE LET.

**"BELMONT," No. 5, CASTLE ROAD.**

Apply to

No. 14, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1889. 1834

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

**NO. 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.**

Rent 2d and Taxes

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,  
13, Praça Central.

Hongkong, 28th January, 1889. 1812

## TO LET.

**ROOMS IN "COLLEG CHAMBERS,"**

No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 13th July, 1889. 1811

## TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

**NOS. 135 & 137, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.**  
The Buildings are new, solidly built, and the 2nd & 3rd Floors are well ventilated European Class. Each floor has a Lift, with Wash-hand, on each of the Grand Stairs, and very suitable for an Attached Water Meter factor, as the Back Yard has a constant supply of pure spring water flowing out of the rocks from the hill on the back.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1889. 1830

## TO LET.

**HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS**Goods received on STOAGE at Moderate  
Rates, in First-class Godowns.STEAMER CARGOES discharged on  
favourable terms.

Apply to

MEYER &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1887. 1834

## NOVEMBER.

**OFFICES in VICTORIA BUILDINGS**

TO BE LET with Immediate Possession.

Apply to

ARTHUR B. RODYK,  
General Manager.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1889. 1860

## TO LET.

**THE TOP FLOOR of the Premises in  
ICE HOUSE LANE belonging to the  
HONGKONG & CO. LTD., available for  
OFFICES.**

Possession on 1st October next.

Apply to the MANAGER of the DRY-DOCK, or to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1889. 1804

## TO LET.

**HOUSE No. 2, "SMITH'S VILLAS,"  
MAKING GAP, A SPACIOUS FIVE  
ROOMED HOUSE, with Basement and Out-  
house; excellent view. Expected to be ready  
1st August next.**

Apply to

F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1889. 1397

## TO LET.

**THE HOUSE No. 7, UPPER MOSQUE  
TERRACE, Possession on 1st Sept.**

Apply to

O. V. A.,  
Club Lustadt.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1889. 1587

## TO LET AT THE PEAK.

**DUNNOTTAR—FURNISHED.** From  
1st October to 1st April.

Apply to

LINESTAD &amp; DAVIS.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1889. 1866

## TO LET.

**THE PREMIER CHAMPAGNE**

is the Dry Elite quality of

BINET, F. E. &amp; CO., REIMS.

Sister to C. &amp; C. CUTLER, PALMER &amp; CO.,

to their China and India Agencies.

N.B.—Connoisseurs of Champagne should compare this superior wine with any of the best qualities of other Shippers. Price, 2d per dozen. Case.

1686

THE ILFORD DRY PLATES

in THREE DEGREES of SENSITIVENESS.

ORDINARY, 100 ft. 1/1

EXTRA RAPID, 60 ft. 1/2 per dozen.

SPECIAL RAPID, 25 ft. 1/3 per dozen.

Other sizes at proportionate Prices.

R. G. HOPKINS,

23 Pottinger Street.

Sole Agent for Hongkong.

Price Lists on application. 1810

Discount to Professionals.

CARBOLINEUM AVENAR:US.

A N ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the  
EXTERIOR & INTERIOR of WOOD.The best and cheapest substitute for Oil  
and Tar.

SIMPLE APPLICATION. GREAT SAYING.

Protects all kinds of Wood against Fungus,  
Insects, and Decay.Used during the last 12 years with the utmost  
success.The most effective preparation against the  
range of WELT-HANTZ and all other Woods  
destroying insects, proved by TESTIMONIALS  
of leading authorities in the Colonies.Sold in Casks of about 450 lbs. net; Price 8  
cents per lb.

For Further Particulars, apply to

SCHEELE & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

10, Stanley Street.

Hongkong, 13th June, 1888. 1820

## TO LET.

**YEE SUNG & CO.**

COAL MERCHANTS,

have always on hand

LARGE STOCKS of EVERY DESCRIPT.

THE KWONG SUNG &amp; CO.

Address—Care of KWONG SUNG &amp; CO.

NO. 68 PRAYA.

## TO LET.

FOR SALE.

**CHAS. H. E. T. D. S. L. E. C. K. S.**

CHAMPAGNE, 1820, WHITE SEAL.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARET, 1820, WHITE SEAL.

per case of 1 dozen quarts.

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per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARET, 1820

# MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1889.

## LANDING PIERS IN HONGKONG.

In the matter of piers or wharves for the landing of passengers and goods, it is confessed that this port is somewhat indifferently provided. It is true that the short, inconvenient, ugly, rickety, and wobbly, disgraceful structure which for so long a time has been made to do duty at Puddler's Wharf, does give place to a respectable, and, I may say, convenient wharf, which is sufficient for the traffic. But it has no pretensions to a tasteful or even good appearance, and it affords but indifferent protection to the numerous passengers who have to wait therefor for the ferry boats. Still worse is provided is the Murray pier, which has no cover—a makeshift awaiting shelter people from the fierce rays of the tropical sun or the sudden downpour of rain which are common to this part of the world in the summer months. The wharf at the foot of Pottinger Street is equally destitute of shelter. In fact, it would appear that the Government, in the construction of all the wharves originally left out of consideration the idea of providing any shelter against sun and storm. On Puddler's Wharf a mat-roof has certainly been erected at the shore end, but it only affords a slight shelter from the sun when overcast, and soon gets out of repair. Altogether, there is not a single landing stage on this side of the harbour that is creditable to the Colony, or that affords the accommodation that may reasonably be expected in so large a port of a city. Even little Panang has a better landing wharf than Hongkong can, and Colombo has a convenient, strongly built pier, covered all over, where passengers find perfect protection from the elements, and can obtain refreshments if so minded. And this wharf, too, is only frequented by those who land from the steamers in port; it is not, like Puddler's Wharf, frequented every few minutes by ferry boats maintaining regular communication with the opposite peninsula of Kowloon.

Indifferent, however, as is the wharf accommodation in Victoria, that at Kowloon is much worse, more especially at Tsim-tsa-tsu. The wharf at that point, which is most inconveniently placed and so short that at low tide it is difficult to get the steam ferries alongside, is now rapidly becoming dangerously rotten. At low tide the steps are always covered with slime, and every now and then some unwary passenger comes to grief on them, greatly adding to the discomfort of skin and clothing. Not long since one of the steps gave way under a lady, who was unfortunate enough to prove the last straw that rotted plank could bear; she was considerably shaken by the fall and might have been severely injured. This wharf should be moved further west, and ought to be some twenty feet longer. To avoid the slippery steps a pontoon, that would rise and fall with the tide, might be moored at the end for steam-launches to discharge their passengers on to. The above end of the wharf should, too, be enclosed and roofed, forming a regular waiting-room for passengers, who would there find shelter from sun, rain, and cold. A Police-constable should be detailed to regulate the traffic and prevent ankles from littering about or sleeping there. Considering the growth of the population at Kowloon and the certainty that in a few years the traffic across the harbour will be trebled, the Government need not hesitate to make a liberal grant for the purpose. Quite apart from considerations of the growing importance of Tsim-tsa-tsu, present requirements demand that suitable accommodation be provided for the residents in and visitors to that portion of the peninsula. The wharf has long been inadequate to the traffic, and it has, from its first construction, been dangerous, especially at night, owing to the want of a rail at the top of the steps rendering it easy for an unobservant person to topple over into the water in a dim light. It is to be hoped that no attempt will be made to patch up the decaying timbers of this wharf, but that the new Surveyor-General will introduce something different to the old style of pier and more in consonance with modern ideas, more worthy of a great port and a civilised community.

## THE DISPOSAL OF THE CITY REFUSE.

What to do with the city refuse has clearly exercised the minds of the members of the Sanitary Board very considerably, and the decision they have at last come to seems to have been arrived at with some dubiousness. But the feeling against dumping the stuff on the foreshores at Mong Kok-tsu was pretty general, and the cost of an incinerator, which the Colonial Surgeon stated, would have been three times the amount the Board had estimated, appears to have caused that project to be dropped without more ado. The Board then fell back upon the expedient of sending the rubbish out to sea, to be disposed of in nature's vast receptacle. It is to be conveyed out by junk, that seems to be the general decision of the Board, though there was some divergence of opinion on this point. Two members express the opinion that the boats containing the refuse should be towed out by steam-launch, and Dr. Ho Kai thinks it would be better to send it out fifty miles to sea. The latter idea is not practicable, though the farther this objectionable matter can be banished the better. But it would be expensive work to send it so far out in rough weather. At the same time it is of the very highest importance that care be taken in the disposal of the refuse to prevent its return into the waters or on to the shores of the Colony. If the contract for its removal be entered into with a Chinaman what security will the Board have that the stuff will not be emptied just outside the harbour, or even at the back of Stonecutter's Island? According to the proposed agreement, too, it will be open to the contractor to dump it on a tidal foreshore. Unless steps are taken to supervise the disposal of the rubbish thereafore, that may be deposited on some place where it will be quite as objectionable as on the Kowloon shore.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Board should have avoided giving any reasons for their rejection of the Surveyor's proposal that the rubbish should be dumped at Mong Kok-tsu. No doubt there were objections, and very valid ones, against this scheme; but it would have been as well to state them. But if a contractor is to be allowed to empty the rubbish pretty much where or when he pleases, it is doubtful whether we may not run as much risk of the waters of the harbour being polluted as we should from the dumping process at Kowloon. Would it not be possible to arrange to take the rubbish to some small island at a distance and get the people there to burn it? Possibly there are some Chinese who would gladly receive it as refuse, incinerating material. If so, this would be better than employing it into the sea. In any case, whatever is decided, the Board should be careful not to enter into any

contract which does not admit of a check being placed over the contractor, to prevent him from fouling the harbour with the refuse, as will inevitably happen, unless the work is done under European supervision of some kind.

## RUSSIA, CHINA, AND THIBET.

The land of the Dalai Lama is apparently to remain sealed book to Europeans for some years to come. The last of the Hermit Nations is coy, and will not be woken, gently, never to sever the bonds of the establishment. It matters little whether the explorer goes single-handed and unarmed, like poor Cooren, or whether he appears with a strongly armed escort like General Panzusovski, the Chinese regard the intruder with equal distrust, and will drive him back with scant courtesy, or with ready violence if he ventures to stand on the order of his going. Whether the Tibetan people generally are as hostile to foreigners and as inhospitable to strangers as would appear from the reception accorded to travellers who have sought to penetrate their great tablelands and wild mountain gorges it is difficult to say, but it is most probable that the opposition, really emanated from the Chinese. These were the dominating class in Thibet, and they are for the most part corrupt and vicious. They fear that the advent of strangers may impair their influence, as indeed it no doubt would. Craft in "danger" is always a good cry, and will rarely fail to rally together those who consider their interests to be imperilled by any new movement. It was only the other day that the return of the American traveller Mr. Rockwell, from an unsuccessful attempt to enter Thibet had to be recorded, and now we learn that the Russian expedition under General Pyasovski, the successor to the gallant Pansusovski, has been stopped, on its way to Thibet. There was a difference in the modes by which the end was sought to be attained. The American traveller, journeying alone and without means of defence, had reached the mysterious realm, and, with his thirty days' journey of Lhasa, the capital, where he was rudely attacked, his baggage and, he was compelled to turn back to China, which he only reached after enduring great hardships. General Pyasovski and his party were, on the other hand, formally stopped by the Chinese authorities, in Kalgan. In the case of Mr. Rockwell, the Chinese Government would doubtless decline all responsibility, and we imagine with good reason. That gentleman took the risk of closest alliance, it would seem. He had studied the Tibetan language, and doubtless was disguised either as a Chinese or a Tartar. He probably intended to explore the streams of the stream of Indian emigration, which hitherto has been entirely stopped by the Chinese authorities, in Kalgan. It is the case of Mr. Rockwell, the Chinese Government would doubtless decline all responsibility, and we imagine with good reason. That gentleman took the risk of closest alliance, it would seem. He had studied the Tibetan language, and doubtless was disguised either as a Chinese or a Tartar. 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given it up instantly, he would have been justified in retaining it until business hours in the morning. No opinion, he submitted, ought to be considered as a sufficient investigation, but how it was intended to be a sufficient investigation in the place he did not know. The most material point of all was that the opinion was found by the captain, while on board his ship between half past seven and eight o'clock, and the Opium Farmer had full knowledge of it and his classifier to claim it within four hours afterwards.

His Worship.—Assuming that is so?

Mr. Francis.—It is the legal point may be entirely separated from the question in only a question of greater or less responsibility.

His Worship.—And they do not press for any penalty?

Mr. Francis.—If your Worship is of opinion the Ordinance has been broken on a technical point, it is perfectly right for me to give any evidence at all, and if you do not think that it has nothing further to say.

His Worship.—Without saying my mind is all settled on that point I would like to hear your argument, but I cannot see how evidence could help me. Assuming you prove all you say, the classification is the legal point.

His Worship.—I will ask you to argue the point—assuming possession was a legal point made.

Mr. Francis.—Then I say at once we have a complete legal defence under the Ordinance, which says in section 7: "Every offence shall be applied with a badge and shall not be deemed against any person to act his said badge." Mr. S. C. Cox failed to do that. This badge is his sole justification, and without it, whether he is known or not, the person against whom he is about to act is fully qualified in refusing to recognise him as an official at all. If the strict letter of the Ordinance is to be applied against me I ask you to enforce the strict letter of the law here. With reference to the constable and sergeant who appeared, they do not come within the Ordinance at all. It is, "every offence of or in respect of a police officer." If we are to be convicted of a police officer against the facts of the case I submit we are entitled to shelter ourselves under that technical protection. Of course, if your Worship's decision amounts to this, that one of us is responsible for the opium on board instantly to call a watch on it and send to the excise office, that course will be indirectly followed in the future. We want justice as much as anything else.

Mr. Webber said that although he asked for a warrant to search the ship, he did not get the court to believe that the defendant would ever be found with the opium up to any officer at all. As to keeping it until business hours in the morning, the ship was going to leave at eight o'clock, before the office would be open, and the defendant would have had no greater facility for doing so.

His Worship.—This is not an act of violence against the Opium Farmer.

Mr. Webber.—But you have assumed, it was suggested.

His Worship.—Simply for the argument.

Mr. Webber said, he wanted to show that those who came into court and talked so freely about smuggling had not clean hands themselves.

Mr. Francis said that by an arrangement with the Captain, whatever was given to the officers of the steamer, he was to be paid back to the office and was disbursed by the Steamboat Company and Masters, Butterfield and Swire, for the purpose of keeping up this preventive staff, so that there was no reason to suppose that it was the intention to take the opium to Canton. They had nothing to gain by it.

His Worship.—You say, Mr. Francis, this is a matter of some importance by way of guidance to the company.

Mr. Francis.—Yes.

His Worship.—Well, then, I think I should like to reserve it until tomorrow, unless you say otherwise.

Mr. Webber.—I take it that whatever opinion is given here it will not last; it will be appealed.

Mr. Francis.—If your Worship's opinion is against it I should not think of appealing.

Mr. Webber.—This shows the weakness of the opinion.

Mr. Francis.—I don't think so. The Company have to interpret whatever except to save their steamer from the risk of forfeiture.

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His Worship.—There are 100 charges in this case. With reference to the charge under section 5 of Ordinance 1 of 1884, for which he was to be tried on the floor, that is, for an offence against the character of an excise officer within the meaning of that section. Under section 27—read with section 2 of Ordinance 17 of 1886, which give the same power to an excise officer as to an Inspector of Police—to obstruct an excise officer is an offence, but this place of obstruction has been proved.

Mr. S. C. Cox gave evidence that when he went to the ship the right of search the captain said that he might search. I don't think the captain could be held responsible for that let him search. With regard to the charge under section 2, for being in possession of opium without a valid certificate, I am of opinion that it is absolutely prohibited to be in possession of opium without a certificate.

His Worship.—Whatever the law is, it is an absolute prohibition.

Mr. Francis.—It is not an offence for me to go "forward" but I should like to allude to the 50 charges.

His Worship.—I am very important section. I think for the Opium Farmer and the excise officer to be in mind. One of the 50 charges in the section, I suppose, is that a person may be perfectly well known as an excise officer, but he may have forfeited his badge or warrant, and the only security the public can have against him is the possession of the badge to show that he is acting up to that, and not an excise officer. The words "without a valid certificate" appear in the section. S. C. Cox did not give any evidence; the opinion was not searched for, according to the evidence it was given by the prosecution.

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